

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy and probably showers to-day. Tomorrow fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 82; lowest, 65.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMAN CABINET OUT: PEACE NOW ASSURED; EBERT WILL CONTINUE IN THE PRESIDENCY; NOSKE OR MUELLER TO BE CHOSEN PREMIER

YALE VARSITY OARSMEN BEAT HARVARD EIGHT

Win by Length and a Half
in Stirring Race on the
Thames.

MAKE STRONG FINISH

Ellis Pull Into Lead After
Trailing for More Than
Two Miles.

CRIMSON DOUBLE VICTOR

Scots in Second Varsity and
Freshman Races by Close
Margins.

FRESHMAN RACE—TWO MILES.

Harvard, Yale.
Half mile 1:22 3-4
One mile 2:45 3-4
One and a half miles 4:10 3-4
Two miles 5:35 3-4

SECOND VARSITY RACE—TWO MILES.

Harvard, Yale.
Half mile 1:22 3-4
One mile 2:45 3-4
One and a half miles 4:10 3-4
Two miles 5:35 3-4

Varsity Race—Four Miles.

Harvard, Yale.
Half mile 1:22 3-4
One mile 2:45 3-4
One and a half miles 4:10 3-4
Two miles 5:35 3-4
Three miles 7:00 3-4
Four miles 8:25 3-4

SUMMARY OF FINISHES.

Freshman Race—Two miles—First, Harvard, 5:35 3-4; second, Yale, 5:40 3-4. Won by four feet.
Varsity Race—Two miles—First, Harvard, 5:35 3-4; second, Yale, 5:40 3-4. Won by one-third of a length.
Varsity Race—Four miles—First, Harvard, 8:25 3-4; second, Yale, 8:30 3-4. Won by one and a half lengths.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 20.—

Yale won the varsity race in the fifty-second regatta with Harvard on the Thames this evening. After having trailed for more than half of the four mile course the Elis came through with a splendid rally that quickly pulled them into the lead. Once in front they never were headed and they swept up to the finish line a length and a half in front of the Harvard eight.

Yale's time, 21 minutes 42 1-2 seconds, was 1 minute 40 1-2 seconds behind the record for the race down stream, set by the Harvard crew in 1916. The difference between the Elis' performance to-day and the course mark was equal to about thirty boat lengths. Harvard was caught in 21 minutes 47 1-2 seconds.

Yale's victory put it on equal terms with the Crimson in the matter of successes in varsity races since they inaugurated their meetings on Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire, in 1912. Each institution now has twenty-six races to its credit.

Harvard's crews went out on the Thames with the cherished ambition to duplicate the remarkable feat of the rights of 1916, who swept the river. By noon that ambition had been transformed into a strong threat that they would win. But in the heat of the evening it was balked in an uncertain fashion. Harvard needed only that victory race to make good its threat, for in the morning it was the contests that developed truly heroic struggles. Harvard had won both the freshman and second varsity events.

Crimson Freshmen Win by 4 Feet.
The freshman race went to the Crimson by the scant margin of only four feet in the good time of 10 minutes 35 1-2 seconds as against 10 minutes 40 1-2 seconds for the Elis crew. In the battle for the second varsity Harvard's advantage at the end was one-third of a length and its time was 19 minutes 40 1-2 seconds. Yale was timed in 19 minutes 41 1-2 seconds.

Men who have been coming to Harvard's regatta for so many years that they better halves refuse to permit them to give the exact figures, agreed that the races to-day brought out the finest competitive rowing. But in the heat of the evening it was balked in an uncertain fashion. Harvard needed only that victory race to make good its threat, for in the morning it was the contests that developed truly heroic struggles. Harvard had won both the freshman and second varsity events.

But taken as a group the struggles of this day were the most intense all the way through and the closest at the end of any recorded in college rowing annals. They stand even without a doubt second in Harvard-Yale regatta history, for the aggregate advantage at the finish of all three winning crews was nine feet less than two boat lengths, about 117 feet in all.

Let Start for Varsity Race.

The varsity race was marked by a lot of unsavory delay, first because of jockeying by Yale and then because of water being too rough for a race. For a time it was thought that the contest would have to be postponed until tomorrow. William McKelham of New York and Columbia, the perennial referee of the regatta, went out time and again to look over the course and always came back with the disappointing news that the river was being a trifle too rough for

Continued on Seventeenth Page.

Wilson to Investigate Pogroms in Poland

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 20.—President Wilson, it was learned to-day, has decided to appoint a commission to investigate reported pogroms in Poland. It will consist of seven members, headed by Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey.
Two other members of the commission, in addition to Mr. Morgenthau, will be Jews.
The appointment of the commission is in accordance with requests from the Polish and Lithuanian Governments.

N. Y. IS DELUGED AS SPRING GOES

Storm Breaks in Sudden Darkness, and Wind Nears Force of Hurricane.

TRACTION LINES TIED UP

Downpour at Its Worst in the Bronx—Rainfall Is 77-100 Inch in Half Hour.

The sun was hidden as never before in local meteorological history yesterday afternoon when a storm roared across the Hudson and spilled nearly an inch of water on the city in less than half an hour. In some sections the wind was almost of hurricane force and in others it reached a velocity of forty-eight miles, which was the official record on the top of the Whitehall Building.

In The Bronx the velocity of the wind and the downpour of rain created many streams, some of which went into the subway, crippling the service several hours in some places. Sewers could not carry off the sudden accumulation of water fast enough and the slots of electric lines on all thoroughfares were flooded. Cars were stalled nearly an hour. Taxicabs did a big business for a time.

Lightning struck several flag poles and towers. A bolt hit the glass roof of the famous Flannery-Lasky Corporation, shattering it, and the stage settings for the millionaire's living room used by Elsie Ferguson in "Social Exile" were ruined by the deluge. The settings for the picture "The Teeth of the Tiger" also were badly damaged. The flag pole in Mount Morris Park near 120th street was wrecked.

The storm was at its worst in The Bronx. Subway passengers were held up by a flood at the Mott avenue station, the largest on the main line of the Bronx Park division, where the rain from an open excavation swept onto the tracks, covering the third rail and paralyzing traffic. Passengers had to get out and wade and make their way home by trolley or jitney. There were four feet of water on the tracks of the subway leading to Hunts Point and this branch was out of commission for a long time.

The official temperature down town was 32 degrees before the storm and 66 after. The total rainfall for the afternoon was 77-100 of an inch.

Spring has only another day to live, summer being due here at 6:45 A. M. to-morrow, Eastern standard time.

EXONERATES SERBIA OF SARAJEVO CRIME

Official Telegram Published by Harden.

BERN, June 20.—An official telegram to the Vienna Foreign Office, exonerating Serbia of responsibility for the Sarajevo murder, has been published by Maximilian Harden in the Berlin *Zukunft*, as a part of the mass of evidence to show German responsibility for the war.

This telegram, dated July 13, 1914, states plainly that "the Serbian Government, against which no evidence can be produced, has no responsibility for the murder."

This document, Herr Harden said, was cancelled and ten days later the ultimatum to Serbia was presented. In addition, he said, seven days before it was drafted the Potsdam War Council already had arranged a plan of action in anticipation of Russia's intervention.

"Von Bethmann-Hollweg may have forgotten it," Herr Harden says, "but this decision was taken and registered on July 6, before the Kaiser left for the north, and he who had to choose between war and peace, had already chosen war. A hundred million individuals were thus deceived."

Hamburg Food Depots Raided.

COPENHAGEN, June 20.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the entire south of Hamburg harbor as a consequence of an increase in raids upon food depots.

EX-POLICE CHIEF DEVERY DIES AT 65 FROM SHOCK

Stricken in Home in Far
Rockaway and Never Re-
gains Senses.

PROBABLY A MILLIONAIRE

Twenty-seven Years on Force
When He Was Legislated
Out of Office.

William Stephen Devery, the man who was characterized by former Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck as "the best chief of Police New York ever had," died yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock of apoplexy in his home, Breeze Point, in Mott avenue, Baywater, Far Rockaway, Queens.

Mr. Devery returned to his Rockaway home Thursday night from Washington, where he had visited his daughter, Mrs. Herbert G. Oliver, who is ill. He was accompanied by his son-in-law, Edward B. Fink. At that time he was in as good health as usual, although he had not been strong since an attack of influenza last Christmas.

Yesterday morning he decided to make a trip in the afternoon to his Manhattan office in 236 West Thirtieth street. He had luncheon, in the best of spirits, with his family and about 1 o'clock went to wash his hands. His wife, Mrs. Anna Devery, heard the sound of his falling body and going to the bathroom found him unconscious on the floor.

Mr. Fink and other members of his family helped the former chief to his bed and Mrs. Devery summoned Dr. Joseph Baum, the family physician, who said Mr. Devery had suffered a stroke of apoplexy. The Rev. Herbert Farrell, rector of the Church of St. Mary Star of the East, was called and administered the final rites half an hour before Mr. Devery's death, which took place at the height of the electrical storm, which was particularly violent at Far Rockaway.

The former chief was 65 years old and is survived by his wife, two daughters, Mrs. Fink and Mrs. Oliver; one brother, Lieut. Andrew Devery of the Police Department and four grandchildren. The funeral arrangements have not been completed, but it is probable that services will be held Monday in St. Mary's.

It is likely that the New York police force never has produced a more picturesque figure or one that gained more notoriety. Almost throughout his police career, and particularly during the time he was deputy chief and chief, he was known to everybody in Manhattan as "Big Bill."

He was a big man—a typical policeman, as the mind of the average person conceives an officer of those days—somewhat inclined to fat in his later years, but always strong and muscular, with a capacity for making friends and being where things were happening that amounted almost to genius. One of the things for which he became particularly noted was his ability to coin curious and racy slang words and expressions. He never hesitated to use any one or more of his amazing collection of odd phrases, whether it was for praising a friend or for ripping the political skin off an opponent.

There is very little in the way of police experience that "Big Bill" Devery did not have in his long service in the Police Department. He served almost twenty-five years, and during that time he was everything from patrolman to chief. He knew every gradation from praise to disgrace, yet one of the fine things that his friends always said about him was that when he was chief he was just as much "one of the boys" as when he was pounding a beat as a patrolman.

He served as a patrolman, a roundsman, sergeant and captain in many of the most difficult and troublesome precincts of the city, and many times he earned special distinction for able detective work. He was the right hand man and assistant of Chief Inspector

Continued on Tenth Page.

"Send Smokes of Course and a Line of Cheer"

LETTERS from soldiers of the Third Army in returning thanks to donors for the smokes they have received enter some lively pleas for letters to be sent back to Germany. This subject, while not new, still has lots of interest. Read about it on page 15.

WARNING! THE SUN TO- BACCO FUND HAS NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FUND, ORGANIZATION OR PUBLICATION. IT EMPLOYS NO AGENTS OR SOLICITORS.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, June 19 (delayed).—A strike of priests, which is without a precedent, has just occurred at Loreto, a celebrated resort of pilgrims, whither, according to reports, the Pope is expected to go. The strike was miraculously transported by angels in the year 1294. The priests asked for an amelioration of their financial condition, owing to the high cost of living, and when their claims were not granted they stopped celebrating masses and performing other religious duties.

Mr. Andreoli, Bishop of Rocanati, in whose diocese Loreto is located, is intervening personally in persuading the priests to resume their duties, promising to do everything possible to satisfy their desires.

PRIESTS DECLARE STRIKE.

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ORLANDO URGES KEEPING OF PLEDGE

Opposition Resents Request to Stand by Allies.

ROME, June 19 (delayed).—"Remain faithful to our duties toward the Allies," was a passage in the address of Premier Orlando to-day which turned the tide against the Premier and resulted in the adverse vote which had its sequel in the resignation of the Orlando Cabinet.

The Premier's words aroused the anger and hostility of the Deputies, several shouting across the chamber at the Governor, from which the Premier was speaking. There was a great tumult and cries of "The Allies have never been faithful to us. Why should we be faithful to them?"

Signor Orlando's faithful utterance so stirred the Deputies that the remainder of his speech received but little attention. The intransigent Socialists, led by Deputy Modigliani, were especially violent, while the discontent of the

Continued on Fourth Page.

Council Confirms Plans for Advance; Allies May Extend Occupation to Berlin

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 20.—The Supreme Council confirmed to-day the plans made by the military authorities for a resumption of the advances into Germany in the event of the failure of the Germans to sign the peace treaty within the allotted time.

Marshal Foch, Gen. Bliss, Gen. Robertson of the British army, and other military chiefs were before the council this afternoon and explained the details of the allied plans. The reports of the fall of the Scheidemann Government had not reached the council when these plans were discussed.

It is not expected that the order for the allied armies to advance will be given exactly at the time of the expiration of the time limit of the Allies, but it was indicated to-day that there would be little delay if any, in the maneuvers.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 20.—No definite news was received in official quarters in London to-night that Germany intended to sign the treaty. In the event of refusal to sign, it was learned that the occupation of Berlin, and the reimposition of the blockade almost certainly would follow, and that these measures surely would increase the amount of indemnity to be demanded from Germany.

TREATY TEXT NOT YET HERE

Polk Directed by Cable to Pub-
lish Pact He Has Not
Received.

MYSTERY GROWS DEEPER

Document Already Given to
People in France and Great
Britain.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The revised peace treaty, which was to have been published simultaneously in the United States and in the allied countries, appears to be lost, strayed or stolen so far as America is concerned. A cablegram has come to acting Secretary of State Polk to make the treaty public, but the delegates in Paris apparently forgot to send the text or the corrections so that Mr. Polk is without the material which he had been directed to give out. Meanwhile news comes that the revised treaty has been published in London and Paris.

Mr. Polk has cable to the American peace delegation explaining the situation here and asking for information. If the revised text is anywhere in the United States he did not know it up to a late hour to-day.

In the case of the first treaty the text was available, but the State Department was forbidden to publish it. Now authority is here to publish the revised text, but the text is missing. Officials are at a loss to explain the confusion.

AUSTRIANS SEND NEW PROTEST NOTE

Object to Shouldering Blame
for Ex-Rulers.

By the Associated Press.

ST. GERMAIN, June 20.—The Austrian delegation has sent a fourth note to the Peace Conference protesting against the German-Austrian republic "being made the heir of all the responsibilities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, of which it was but the smallest, poorest, most peaceful and most liberal of States."

It is pointed out that at the time war was declared in 1914 the Foreign Minister, his two principal collaborators and almost all of Austria's Ambassadors were Hungarian, and maintains that the "responsibility for the war is common to all the States forming the Empire that has vanished."

The note expresses confidence that the "spirit of justice of the conference will not let the whole burden be thrown upon German Austria."

COPENHAGEN, June 20.—Unrest continues in Vienna, according to despatches from the Austrian capital to-day, and preparations are being made for a new Communist attempt against the Government. Communist headquarters, it is said, has been converted into a fortress.

Hungarian Communist troops, the despatches say, are expected to cross the Austrian frontier near Neudorf, south of Vienna, and to march on to the Wollersdorf to occupy the munition factories there. Austrian troops have been sent to Wiener-Neustadt.

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Continued on Fourth Page.

PRESIDENT WILL STAND OR FALL WITH PREMIER

Armistice Head to Be "Min-
ister of Reconstruction and
Treaty Fulfillment."

PARTY LINEUP ON PACT

Bernstorff Reported to Be New
Foreign Affairs Head, and
May Visit Versailles.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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WEIMAR, June 20 (by telephone to London).—The most critical Cabinet council in the history of Germany began at midnight and resulted early this morning in the resignation of the Ministry.

The party situation is as follows: Against signing the treaty, Democrats, 62, for it, 1; Socialists, 39, against, 75 for signing; Centrists, a four-fifths majority for conditional signature, reserving amendments on four questions, including responsibility for the war, while 10 are for absolute agreement. The Independents are unanimously for signing; the Conservatives naturally are against it.

Germany will sign the treaty, but it is declared that the signature under compulsion will not mean that she recognizes sole guilt for the war, nor that she consents to the delivery of the former Kaiser and the others charged with offenses for trial by the Allies.

The general opinion here is that Minister Noske or Herman Mueller will be the new Chancellor.

ERZBERGER TO ASK SPARING OF KAISER

Bernstorff Reported Chosen
as Foreign Minister.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 20.—The Cabinet resigned at 2 o'clock this morning. President Ebert will retain his office temporarily. It was stated on good authority to-day that President Ebert had decided to stand or fall with Chancellor Scheidemann, because he felt that he must resign rather than sign the peace treaty.

Between Herr Noske, the Minister of Defense, and Dr. Mueller, Under Secretary of the War Food Bureau, the race for the Premiership seems to be a strong one, although Mueller seems to have the advantage on account of his greater adaptability in meeting the desires of the Independents.

An Independent leader told the Associated Press correspondent to-day that it was a matter of indifference to the Independents who was chosen, as neither man was liked, but that Noske was least liked because he would antagonize hundreds of thousands of persons who regard him as a "bloodhound and oppressor."

The Democrats, still fighting against signing, to-day expelled Baron von Richthofen from the Peace Committee, because he favored signing the treaty.

LONDON, June 20.—Although the German Cabinet headed by Philipp Scheidemann has resigned, it is said that the Ministers will continue in office until President Ebert has been able to form a new Cabinet. The portfolio of Matthias Erzberger in the new Cabinet to be formed will be Minister of Reconstruction and Fulfillment of the Treaty.

A Noske-Erzberger combination is still most prominently mentioned, but the names of the Socialists, Dr. Mueller and Dr. Edouard David, also have been referred to as possibilities for the Chancellorship.

An unconfirmed report received here from the army intelligence bureau at Coblenz says Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, has been named as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that he will come to Versailles to sign the peace treaty.

Six members of the Cabinet, it is said, declared in a Cabinet meeting for an absolute rejection of the peace terms. The Ministers were said to have been Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Herr Landberg, Herr Geisbert, Dr. Bernburg, Herr Preuss and Herr Goethel.

A Havas despatch from Basel to-day said the resigning Cabinet looked upon the peace treaty as "impossible of execution and unsupportable."

An Associated Press despatch from Coblenz says Gustav Noske, the Minister of Defense, will succeed Scheidemann as head of the German Ministry, according to a Weimar despatch received there to-day. Erzberger will succeed Count von

Continued on Second Page.

New Leaders in Germany



GUSTAVE NOSKE.

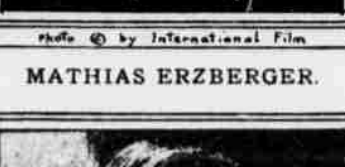
Photo © Press Illustrations



JOHANN VON BERNSTORFF.



MATTHIAS ERZBERGER.



DR. EDOUARD DAVID.



TURKS DELAY PEACE NOTE.

Delegation in Paris to Submit
Message Next Week.

PARIS, June 20.—The Turkish delegation, which had promised to send to-day to the Peace Conference memoranda on the disposition of Turkey, failed to do so.

The Turks, however, informed the secretariat of the conference that they would send the memoranda Monday or Tuesday.

Lithuania to Call Assembly.

PARIS, June 20.—The provisional Government of Lithuania has decided to convocate a constituent assembly, according to a despatch received here. The Government has perfected its administrative organization.

Allies Still Suspicious That General Staff Is Be- hind Noske.

CHANGES ARE SOUGHT

Slight Delay Possible, but
No Treaty Changes Will
Be Granted.

ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE

Small Majority of Old Cabinet
Opposed Signing, Leading
to Resignations.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

PARIS, June 20.—Reports received here from Germany that a new Government has been formed with Gustav Noske, the Minister of Defense, at its head are received by the Allies with suspicion. There is a feeling here that the German General Staff is behind Noske and that the Germans may be up to some trick to obtain a delay with the idea of waiting further developments in the interior situation.

According to late reports Noske will ask for the removal from the treaty of all references to responsibility for the war and the trial of the ex-Kaiser, and that Matthias Erzberger will follow his lead. The Allies never will consent to this.

It is reported also that Noske wants time for a plebiscite. It is admitted that if a few days are required to form a new Government the Allies might grant this time if they are convinced that the Germans are acting in good faith, but the Allies now must act with the greatest caution.

The Versailles delegation has received a message that the Government has been overthrown and that a new delegation is coming to sign the treaty, the Weimar Assembly having voted to accept it. The Americans believe the treaty will be signed next week.

ALL PARTIES SEEM TO FAVOR SIGNING

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 20.—Indications that a psychological swing in favor of signing the peace treaty had set in in Germany and that all political parties were affected by it were received in despatches from Germany to the Peace Conference to-day, according to despatches by the Associated Press.